THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 82. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE *vid* AMOY.

THE French Ship *ARCHE D'ALLIANCE*, Capt. E. CAZALIS, will have quick despatch for the above ports. For Passage apply to

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

FOR LONDON.

THE *HEBER*, 434 Tons, Captain PATTERSON, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight of Silk only, apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 5th February, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
,, MACHINE BISCUITS.
,, CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
,, Do. small size tins.
,, COFFEE BISCUITS.
,, RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
,, CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
,, LEMON do. do.
,, CINNAMON do. do.
,, SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers: Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—
Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.
ALSO,
A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy.

THE DELEGATES' VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ON SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

CHERRY BRANDY in Qrts.,	Drs.	7½	℔ Doz.
Good PALE SHERRY, ..	,,	7	,,
OLD PORT, ...	,,	8	,,
PRIME WHISKEY, ...	,,	6	,,
CLARET, ...	,,	6½	,,
PALE BRANDY,............	,,	8	,,
Best Manila COFFEE,........	,,	1	℔ 6-lbs.
SPLIT PEAS, ...	,,	1	,, 8-lbs.
ALMONDS, ...	,,	1	,, 5-lbs.
Whole Boxes RAISINS, ...	,,	2½	,, box.
Half-Boxes Do.	,,	1½	,, ½ box
GELATINE in [illegible]ages, ...	,,	3½	,, Doz.
A few Dozens T[illegible]FRUITS,	,,	4	,, ,,

SPERM-CANDLES, at 40 cents per lb.
CURRANTS, per lb.
Good BUTTER, in 15-lbs. Kegs.
CANDLESTICK SHADES, ...Drs. 1 each.
SOLAR GLOBES,....Drs. 1 and ,, 1½ ,,
GLOBE LAMP SHADES,...... ,, 2½ ,,
LAMP CHIMNIES, of all sizes.
LAMP-WICKS.
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
WASHING SODA.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 6th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT WINE, from WARRE BROTHERS.
CHAMPAGNE.
MARTELLS PALE BRANDY.

A few Cases only of the Champagne and Brandy, at moderate prices, to close an account. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 31st January, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE BUNGALOW situated adjoining the West side of Messrs. BACH & ARONE'S Premises, with immediate possession. Apply at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 14th February, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

MR. DUDDELL begs to inform the Community of Shanghai, that, about the end of the month of *MARCH*, or beginning of *APRIL* next, an extensive PUBLIC AUCTION will take place at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, of the Effects of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, comprising English and Calcutta-made Rose-wood, and Mahogany CARD TABLES; SIDE Do.; ROUND Do.; COUCHES; Ladies' ALMIRAHS; BOOKCASES; CHAIRS; LAMPS; CUT-CRYSTAL; METAL-WARE; and a variety of Canton-made FURNITURE;

ALSO,

HORSES; CARRIAGES; Harness SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, January 21st, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. AYER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI;
SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT) IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE "VICTORIA HOTEL."

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG;—A Second Edition, carefully revised by the Author, Walter Macfarlane, Esq.,—will shortly be published, price 1 dollar each in a paper cover.—Subscription book open at this Office.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 19TH FEBRUARY, 1852.

A GLANCE at the table will shew that, while the average height of the Barometrical column has during the past week nearly corresponded with its mean height during the last three years, the average temperature has been lower by 2° 5′. The cold is neverthless gradually breaking up, although we had a considerable fall of snow on the night of the 13th and again on the 18th, and during yesterday a mixture of snow and sleet. The experience of the last three years has shewn that no continuance of frost is experienced after this date, although it often occurs during the night well on to the end of March.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

FEBRUARY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
13	F.	30.47	30.34	30.41	36.	41.	N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.18
14	S.	30.29	30.33	30.20	37.	40.5	N.E. to N.	N. to N.W.	0.10	0.19
15	S.	30.38	30.40	30.34	39.	41.5	N.	N.W. to E.	0.28	0.14
16	M.	30.59	30.44	30.50	35.	38.5	N.E. to N.	N.E.	0.00	0.20
17	Tu.	30.55	30.48	30.47	32.	35.5	N. to N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.09
18	W.	30.37	30.43	30.29	39.	37.	S.S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
19	Th.	30.31	30.42	30.22	38.	39.5	N.N.W. to N.	S.E.	0.40	0.14
Shanghae, 20th February, 1852.				Mean	36.5	39.0		Total	0.78	0.94

(*From the Sydney Morning Herald, Dec. 6.*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Forced sales are still being effected at an immense sacrifice, in anticipation of excessive stocks. The very brisk demand for goods for the interior, now that carriage is more plentiful, will, we have little doubt, run us very low in stock ere any sufficient supplies come forward; in addition to our internal demand there is a large trade doing coastwise, and every prospect of having this trade increased to an unprecedented extent. During the first three months of 1852, the largest and most profitable business ever known in the colony will be transacted which is the opinion of our most experienced merchants, still many of our importers force goods upon the trade at mere nominal rates, of descriptions suitable to their immediate demand, and which they would be compelled to purchase at a fair advance, were they not forced off as at present.—Sugars to some extent, have changed hands—Zebu at 17*l.*, and Pampanga at 17*l.* 15*s.* to 18*l.*, which rates are considerably under the cost of importation; none of the recent purchasers at Manila will admit of Pampanga sugar being sold under 21*l.*, the knowledge of which has induced two of our principal importers to withdraw their sugars from the market—had holders of goods generally, held their stocks for remunerating rates for the last two months, the same amount of business would have been done, averaging a saving to importers of 25 per cent. Some sales of skin teas are reported sold as high as 75*s.* for fine whilst ordinary samples rule proportionately low, a limited supply and high rates at Port Phillip will doubtless add to an improvement on our side.—Stocks of coffee are exceedingly heavy, though we believe a large portion is for transhipment, sales have latterly been at 47*s.*—Brandy is without alteration, quoted at 5*s.* 9*d.* for first quality.—Rum is reported sold at 2*s.* 9*d.* for 6 O.P.—There is no draught ale for sale in quantity, whilst ordinary commands 6*l.* to 7*l.*, retail.—Ale and porter, in bottle, sells freely, ex late ships, at 9*s*; of best brands advices show a very limited supply of ale for bottling in the London market, we can therefore expect but a limited supply.—Sales of salt are reported to a considerable extent, at 55*s.*, and 57*s.* 6*d.*—Fruit of ordinary quality is submitted at exceedingly low rates, whilst Chesme raisins command 30*s.* to 32*s.*, in good condition.—Some sales of tobacco are reported, say keg, at 2*s.*, and from second hands large quantities have been taken; a parcel of Barratt's, ex late ships, was closed for at an extreme rate, the supply of this brand being limited; seeing the extraordinary high quotations for tobacco in the London circulars, it is surprising any tobacco should still remain in first hands, it being offered at rates with us barely remunerative. Three bushel bags, woolpacks, and bagging, are submitted at exceedingly low rates, leaving a heavy loss on importation.—Canvas is offered at very low rates.—Sales of boiled and raw linseed oil are reported at a decline. Several small lots of imported flour are again cleared off, though sales are still effected at 11*l.*—R. HARNETT, *Broker.*

THE GOLD FIELDS.

TURON.

Neale's Point, December 2.—Yesterday we had a rare job here, and not by any means a pleasant one. Early in the day a dam was thrown across the river, at the upper end of the Point, and as soon as it was completed all hands turned to to try their adaptation for that agreeable pastime called mud-larking. It is all very well for you quit, orderly, and comfortable people at home to think that mud-larking is nothing just because you never tried your hand at it; or, perhaps, what is more likely, because you never thought about it at all; but I can candidly assure you that if you once get touched with the gold digging mania, the best remedy for the disease would be to let you, by way of initiation, take one day's trial at mud-larking. But all this is nothing to the purpose, despite the disagreeableness of the proceeding, we went to work with free good will, and succeeded in making a bran new river out of an old one before the dam was overpowered. The Messrs. Neale left to-day for Sydney, where I believe they intend to Christmas, and afterwards to try their hands at gold digging on the southern side. It was with no common feelings of regret I parted with them; their natural kindness of disposition and constant willingness to oblige, or indeed in any way to assist those who needed, had endeared them to many, and they were deservedly more universally liked than any other party on the river. They procured 110 ounces at their claim at the Wallaby Rocks in five or six weeks, and have, from their first arrival here, been very successful, the last claim being about the worst they have possessed. I sincerely hope that success may attend them on the other side of the country. Sly grog selling is carried on in the most barefaced manner down at the Upper Wallaby three persons coming regularly every day, either to sell grog or gamble, as may best suit the habits of their dupes. I think of residing there shortly myself, and I give them due notice that I shall look out for them if they come near me, as I have determined that no sly grog-shop shall long exist within a certain distance from where I may chance to locate myself. On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Sael was called to attend a man found on the township, and who appeared to be in a dying state. He immediately ascertained that he had been drinking, and that some narcotic poison must have been infused in the drink. This system of hocussing is getting rather prevalent on the Turon. The man began to recover after the usual remedies were applied. I have seen some specimens of alabaster discovered by Mr. Rudder, and I have no doubt that eventually they will attract considerable attention as the alabaster appears to be of excellent quality. He states that it is to be found in abundance, on this river. It is stated in your issue of Thursday last, that Mr. Holroyd presented a petition, signed by Mr. Thomas Rudder, on behalf of the miners here. The petition was signed by Mr. Enoch William Rudder, who presided as Chairman on the occasion. I perceive that Mr. Frederick Morgon has started a new coach from Bathurst to Sofala, the fares being lower than those hitherto charged.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
Shanghai, Saturday, February 21, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Nov. 24.	Sydney,	Dec. 6.
Calcutta,	Dec. 12.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Dec. 16.	Amoy,	Dec. 19.
Madras,	Dec. 1.	Hongkong,	Jany. 24.
Singapore,	Jany. 5.	Ningpo,	Feby. 6.
Penang,	Jany. 3.	New York,	Nov. 7.
Batavia,	Dec. 28.	San Francisco,	Dec. 10.
Manila,	Dec. 4.	Sdwich. Islands,	——

THE interruption to general business consequent on the despatch of the mails and the grand Chinese holiday intervening yesterday, have prevented our insertion of some local documents which we must hold over for next week: besides other contributions that have arrived too late for insertion in our present issue.

We are glad to perceive that no less a number than 9,491 poor Chinese have been fed within the past four weeks at the Soup-kitchin so liberally subscribed to by the foreign residents at this port; next week we will give particulars.

WE have in our present number inserted the conclusion of SEU KWANG-KE, and beg to thank our talented Contributor for this valuable paper; and trust he will ere long give us some more selections of equal interest.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Monday, February 16.—H. M. Brig *Contest*, returned from Ningpo, we have received no intelligence, however, about the movements of the Pirates.

An interesting account of these freebooters will be found in another part of our paper from the pen of our able and valuable Contributor Dr. MACGOWAN.

The following festival, a Chinaman informed us, takes place on this day, this year, being a moveable feast, last year it took place on the 4th February.—

LEIH CHUN TERM, OR FESTIVAL OF SPRING.—This day, the period of the sun reaching the 15th degree in Aquarius, is one of the chief days of the Chinese calendar, and is celebrated with great pomp as well by the government as by the people. In every capital city, there are made, at this period, two clay images, a man and a buffalo. The day previous to the festival, the chifu or chief city magistrate, goes out to *ying chun*, to meet the spring; on which occasion children are carried about on men's shoulders, each vying with his neighbor in the gorgeousness and fancifulness of the children's dresses. The following day, being the day of the festival, the prefect again appears as the priest of Spring, in which capacity he is, for the day, the first man in the province. Hence the chief officers do not move from home on this day. After he has struck the buffalo with a whip two or three times, in token of commencing the labors of agriculture, the populace then stone the image, till they break it in pieces. The festivities continue ten days in some parts of the country, but the degree of ceremony attending this festival differs greatly in different parts of China; in Canton it is not attended with much display.—*Anglo-Chinese Calender, for* 1851.

Tuesday, February 17.—The *Antelope*, carried down the Mails, for Hongkong, and the Straits, India, and Europe.

Wednesday, February 18.—The Amateurs purpose giving a performance at the Theatre on Monday night, we understand they have selected the favorite pieces of *A Rowland for an Oliver*, and *No!* and we hope the performance will go off with the same success and give as great satisfaction, as on former occasions.

There is some talk of getting down a few of the best native jugglers to appear, we think the idea is a good one, and we doubt not that their clever legerdemain will be very interesting to those who, have not previously had an opportunity of witnessing it.

Thursday, February 19.—Chinese Custom-house closed, for the holidays.

A file of *Sydney Papers*, from 21st

the *Sydney Morning Hearld*, will be found elsewhere. The egitation for the establishment of Railways is ably advocated in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of November 29th.

Friday, February 20.—CHINA NEW YEAR, 2nd of H. I. M. *Hien Fung*, has been a beautiful day, therefore likely to cheer the hearts, and warm the loyalty of his multitudinous subjects.

We have received a copy of the CHINESE NEW TESTAMENT, in a very beautiful type, printed at the London Missionary Press; (*see advertisement in our first page;*) It is intended for distribution amongst the native population. We understand that 10,000 copies of the complete New Testament have been printed, besides 5,000 of the Gospels and Acts. One half of the latter has already been circulated, and the other half is in course of distribution by Missionaries and others. It has come out very opportunely as a new year's gift to the people of this neighbourhood, and we doubt not many here will avail of the occasion to distribute it among their native connexions. We bid it God speed for the conversion of the heathen around us.

AMONG the Local Proclamations issued during the present winter, we find the following:—

AGAINST THE SALE OF GRAIN TO FOREIGN MERCHANTS FOR EXPORTATION, issued by the District Magistrate by order of the Taoutai *Woo*. Reference is made to the cargo of the *Helena* sent to California last season, and such purchases and shipments are declared illegal, and are to be strictly prohibited.

AGAINST THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, issued by the same.—It appears that robberies by armed bands have of late been numerous in the three provinces of Mantchouria, in consequence of which orders have been issued by the Military Board confirmed by the Emperor, for the Generals and Governors of the provinces to call on the Magistrates to cause the delivery of all arms in the possession of the people and prevent their manufacture. The constant communication between this port and Niew Chwang on the river Leaou doubtless offers facilities for the transmission of such articles thither, which are now sought to be stopped.

REGARDING THE INTERMENT OF THE DEAD, issued by the same.—Being a long communication from the Governor-General through the Treasurer and Prefect, directed against the practice of leaving coffins exposed above ground. The Governor tells us that coffins are often broken up by vagabonds, the bones thrown aside, and the timber applied for ordinary purposes, for the manufacture of various articles, or for firewood. He denounces the practice of leaving them in the fields above ground liable to be trodden under foot by cattle, or to be washed away in the streams as occurred to a vast number during the floods of 1849. The evil arises from various causes,—from carelessness, from disagreement, and from avarice; while the magistrates concern themselves only with the collection of the taxes, disregarding their duty to inculcate the observance of Filial Duty among the people,—whereby the manners of the people become relaxed, and their character more vicious every successive year. The most rigorous orders are consequently given for all coffins, whether deposited in private houses, in temples, nunneries, or ancestral halls, whether lying by grave places, or by the sides of the fields, all are alike ordered to be "buried deep" within three months from the date of the Proclamation (Jany. 30th). Those found above ground after the *Tsingming* term are to be buried by the Benevolent Societies, and the rich are exhorted to contribute ground for burial places for the poor.

RESPECTING CONCUBINES AND SERVANT GIRLS "STOLEN OR STRAYED," by the same.—In such cases His Honour says, immediate intelligence should be sent to the magistrates, but since he assumed office here all reports of such girls and concubines being missing have been several tens of days old,—some at several months' distance of time, and some even several years. In all such cases it was found after due enquiry that the complainants were actuated by other than their pretended motives, and that the recovery of the missing parties was less their object than to bring the accused into difficulties. No complaints consequently are to be listened to hereafter, unless declared at the time of the loss, it being obvious that otherwise the parties have only extortion in view.

(Advertisements may often be seen placarded at the city gates, announcing such losses as the above, and containing a description of the party, age, &c., &c., concluding with a highly remunerating offer of generally from two to five dollars for true information regarding the missing damsel.)

We shall conclude our present note with the following from *Yuen* the head of the Shanghai Detectives, who professes himself indebted to his master *Yaou* for a note to the following effect:—

"WHEREAS we are now at the close of the year when crowds of people throng to the pawn-broker's shops, it is to be feared that worthless vagabonds will seek to force articles on the dealers in pawn at a short interest, &c., &c., this proclamation is addressed to the said dealers, &c., in order that if any such rascals try to force their torn cloths, and false ornaments on them, seeking to use compulsion in order to pawn articles at a short interest, &c., &c., the people are to bind them, and give notice at the office of the said head Detective that they may be punished."

PIRACIES, RIOTS, AND LYNCH LAW AT NINGPO.

(From Dr. MACGOWAN'S *Note Book.)*

From time immemorial the maritime districts of Chehkiang have been infested with pirates. In times of greatest tranquillity, vessels can proceed to sea, only in large fleets, lawless persons, generally fishermen being always ready to plunder when it can be done with safety. With the exception of the force which has recently occasioned so much consternation; the coast has been exempt from any formidable fleet since the early part of the reign of the late emperor. About that period a horde of pirates gradually acquired strength under some very able commanders from Fohkien and for many years

At length a brave man Admiral Le, also a native of Fohkien, came into office, he soon collected a fleet and went in quest of the pirates; whom he met off Putoo. A real battle ensued. Le was shot dead and the pirate chief accidentally drowned. With the loss of their respective commanders the hostile fleets separated, one making for Ningpo and the other for Shih-poo. Posthumous honors and titles were conferred on the faithful Admiral, by imperial authority and a temple erected to his memory in the city, where before his tablet, sacrifices are offered to his manes by the authorities twice every year. The piratical force was subsequently overcome and dispersed in accordance with usage, by conferring buttons upon the leaders, accompanied with office and emoluments, for returning to their allegiance. The new chief soon after was appointed generalissimo of the province and became a popular and efficient officer, he sowed dissensions amongst his old comrades in crime and gradually dispersed them.

From that time till the occupation of Chusan by the English, robberies were of frequent occurrence, but at this period the coast was scarcely ever disturbed. The relinquishment of the Island however by its conquerors, was cotemporaneous with the reappearance of native buccaneers who formerly had some dread of the prowess of their military rulers, but which, the events of the war had effectually dissipated. Gradually the coasting trade suffered so much from forced contributions, that large sums were gladly paid to foreign vessels for convoying junks and boats of every class. This business soon fell into the hands of the Portuguese, of Macao, who fitted out numerous well-armed lorchas, expressly adapted in every respect for the object required. At times as many as fifty vessels of this description have been on the coast, all of them more or less employed of from fifty to eighty tons burden, carrying 10 to 15 guns each, some of large calibre. For a while this system worked very well, until the number of lorchas exceeded the demand, when these vessels became a greater terror, than the most formidable pirates had ever been. Native pirates generally confined themselves to robbery, very rarely taking the life of any except in action, the foreigners added rape and murder to robbery. Assuming that but a tythe of the reports be true respecting their depredations on the coast; and from what has come under observation at Ningpo, we are prepared to believe them all, this state of things has been or rather is now, appalling. Happily, the Government of Macao has taken some praiseworthy measures to repress the barbarities perpetrated under the Portuguese flag. The English Consul of Ningpo, Mr. Hague, has been induced to act as Consul for Her Christian Majesty, and so far as this port and coast immediately adjacent is concerned the Chinese have no longer reason to complain of their protectors. Despite the aid afforded by lorchas the pirates have every year increased in numbers, power and audacity. The fishing boats of Ningpo, numbering several thousand, have been unable for several years to pursue their vocation at the neighbouring islands without foreign protection. There has often been a great display of plans for their extermination by the authorities, but the imperial fleet has always managed to keep at a long distance from the freebooters. Once they appeared to be in earnest, and got the Brig-of-war *Espiègle* to cruise after them, but the Englishman could not get at their haunts. Their head quarters has generally been at Shih-poo, a small walled town in the southern part of the prefecture of Ningpo, about sixty miles from Chinhai. It has an excellent harbor, well sheltered, but exceedingly difficult of approach, the passages are four in number and though deep are very narrow. The tides too, have prodigious force. In this place the pirates can safely bid defiance to almost any force sent against them. They have taken considerable pains however to make it known that it has never been their intention to molest foreign vessels, uniformly confining themselves to the levying of black mail upon all junks and boats. Another place of great resort was until lately, the Hieshand Islands about 20 miles S.E. of Shih-poo. At this place they had something like a dock yard, and a large accumulation of stores of every kind and captured junks. About eighteen months ago, some ten lorchas were hired to gain the man-of-war junks in an expedition against the place. Opportunity was taken of the absence of nearly all the pirates whilst on a cruise to the northward, and the united Chinese and Portuguese forces took the place, and according to all accounts they made a profitable speculation.

Junks were sunk at the entrance of the harbor to stop it up, but these floated out with the next spring tides and left all clear. Another rendezvous on an island not far distant was broken up soon afterwards by some lorchas on their own ac-

splendid prize. Notwithstanding these checks, they continued sufficiently formidable to impede greatly the commerce of the whole coast.

Last summer some daring spirits from Canton appeared among them when they increased in numbers and efficiency. They established their head quarters at Shih-poo, laid the place under contribution and barely consented to tolerate the presence of a few subordinate Mandarins in the town. Numerous large villages on the coast were pillaged. When news of their approach afforded the inhabitants opportunity they would bury their valuables and take to the hills for personal security. A town on Chusan was visited, several months since, the inhabitants of which were required to bring all their money and silver ornaments into an adjacent field, where they were relieved of nearly all they possessed. Emboldened by success the pirates menaced the cities of Tinghai and Chinhai, which alarmed the authorities, who began to take measures for the defence of Ningpo and for the overthrow of the piratical power. To allay the fears of the people, the prefect issued the following address:—

"The Canton piratical cutters are still cruizing on the Chehkiang coast, but the Admiral has gone to Chinhai with vessels and troops for the purpose, on the one hand of devising plans for warding off attacks, and on the other to the three Vice-Admirals to arrange for active operations, all of which have been settled. With these precautions there is no occasion for anxiety. Besides, as each important pass and estuary, yet more imperiously require additional defences, I have visited [the hill country of] *Funghwa* and *Siangshan*, where I enlisted eight hundred able bodied men, who are now coming to Ningpo in detachments. Four hundred and fifty have been sent on board the ships-of-war near the Salt Gate, to await orders for service. Knowing that these brave fellows, who being mere raw recruits, and unacquainted with the customs of the place, may go ashore and occasion disturbances, I have appointed trusty officers to restrain them and promptly issue this proclamation that you inhabitants may all understand, that these marines have been recruited for the defence of your homesteads and also that they receive a daily allowance for rations. Moreover, strict orders have been given to Ko Kantsiang and the other chiefs of these braves that they diligently control them, and forbid their going ashore to force credit, or compel cheapening in dealing with the people or to kick up rows of any kind. If they dare purposely oppose and do not comply with these injunctions, you the people are at liberty to seize the martial triflers of law, and haul them to my court, to inform against them, when they shall certainly be tried according to the severities of military law. The people are to mind their business and not feel nervous or fidgetty about the matter. Do not oppose these special admonitions."

The enrolment of these volunteers occasioned considerable excitement in the country. The report got abroad that foreigners had been all exterminated, crowds followed the recruits to see what had been left of us. Observing a foreigner passing the streets, one cried out to his companions, "why! I thought that fellow's throat was cut long ago." There is reason to believe that the Mandarins took some pains to circulate rumors that the pirates were bent on the destruction of the foreign community: an artifice designed partly to divert the people's minds from impending dangers, but chiefly to work upon the fears of foreigners so as to secure the continued presence of a ship-of-war in the river. Meanwhile they could not conceal their own fears, for every day brought tidings of some new outrage. Lorchas were no longer a protection to the mercantile marine, their convoys were intercepted whilst they were allowed to proceed. About this time intelligence reached them of the entire destruction of a large village near the Fuhkeen boundary, in which the pirates are said to have lost one hundred men. The worst feature of this affair, in the opinion of the authorities, was the determination of the poor villagers to memorialize the imperial government respecting their misfortunes, by which many officers buttons would be in jeopardy. Great reliance was placed in a naval force which the Tautai of Shanghai had collected and which had been placed under the command of a man of known bravery, commodore *Wang*. This officer had been re-laimed from a piratical career by a button, and its accompaniments, power and wealth. As a Mandarin he had been assiduous in efforts to repress his former companions in arms, mainly however by harrassing their families. The imperial fleet under commodore *Wang*, consisted of about a dozen vessels and the schooner *Boxer*.

He was joined at Chinhai by six cutters from Canton well manned and with this force he proceeded to give the pirates battle.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE OF SEU KWANG-KE.

(Concluded from No. 80.)

On the south side of the room containing the stone altar, is a small verandah, at the end of which stands a tablet, with Seu's defence of the Jesuits, A.D. 1616, a translation of which, has been given in this paper. At the end of the same, is the following note by his grandsons, who erected the tablet in honor of the fathers above mentioned:—

the purpose of inculcating the truth, that the Lord of Heaven loves men as himself, and to open up the fundamental meaning of that doctrine, were neither bound by marriage ties, nor by official responsibilities; here they lived, here they died, and here they are buried. Father 栢 Pih has raised a mound, and cut inscriptions, which state that these are Priest's graves; but the memorials do not record the origin of these teachers of the west, nor of their labours throughout the world; wherefore we have set up the defence of our ancestor Wan-ting, in order to make known the merit of these fathers, in preaching doctrine and cultivating virtue, and to promulgate the words of our ancestor in defence of right principles and for the spread of instruction; that they may be handed down for ten thousand generations. When looking at these cypress trees, a feeling of melancholy prompted us to cut this inscription, for the information of posterity.

"Respectfully inscribed by the grandsons Urh-keo, Urh-tseo, and Urh-tow, on a fortunate day of the eighth month of the 15th year of Kang-he, (1676.)"

On a portion of the ancient garden wall still standing, is a panel with the characters 高山仰止 *Kao shan yang che*, "We look up to the lofty hill," a line from the 4th ode, of the 7th chapter, of the 2nd part of the Book of Odes, with a poetic application to its former lord.

About half a mile to the south of this, the grave of Kwang-ke's father Seu Sze-ching is a prominent object, by the side of the Luh-kea canal; a double tomb, his grandson Ke being buried by his side, within the usual circular mound, fenced by seven lofty scathed and time-worn trees, that according to their appearance, may have stood since the Ming dynasty: there is not a stone or a character to indicate the tenants of the place, but it is well known by all the people in the neighbourhood. About a hundred yards north of this, is the grave of Kwang-ke's grandfather Seu Seu, on the bank of the Chaou-kea canal, very similar in form to the other, but without any trees about it.

To the north west of the British Consulate, and bordering on the Woo-sung-keang, is an open space of ground, marked by the debris of an old official building, and still bearing the name 軍工廠 *Keun kung chang* "Naval dock-yard," having been used for that purpose during the present century. On this site, formerly stood the 桃園 *Taou yuen* "Peach garden," where Kwang ke was accustomed to retire for study. The ground was first laid out by his son, who planted it with peach trees, formed artificial rocks, arcades, and ponds, and surrounded it with a hedge of cypress. The building was called 平江一笠亭 *Ping keang yih leih ting* "The first umbrageous pavilion on the placid stream," and 翼然洞 *Yih jen tung* "The wing-like grotto," and 徐文定公藏書處 *Seu Wan-ting Kung tsang shoo tsoo* "Duke Seu Wan-ting's library." Here also was erected an ancestral chapel after his death, but eventually the whole building was destroyed by fire; and at the commencement of the present dynasty, the place was used as a military exercise ground.

At the hamlet of Seu-kea-hwuy about 4 miles to the south of Shanghae, and within a mile of the town of Fa-hwa, may still be seen some remains of Seu Kwang-ke's rural villa, but the building is in the last stage of decay, and the ruthless hand of time threatens, ere long to demolish the few remaining traces of its former grandeur. The present occupants are apparently in the lowest stage of poverty. A dilapidated gateway, part of a garden wall, and two or three rooms, if they deserve the name, in the most neglected and desolate condition that can be imagined, are all that remains of the edifice of the Ming dynasty. The principal apartment, which seems to have been but recently taken down, was named the same as that in the city, the "Hall of future happiness." Here were formerly suspended two tablets with mottoes granted to Seu, by the emperor Tsung-ching: one was 儒宗人表 *Joo tsung jin peaou* "Chief of the literati and a pattern to others," the other 文武元勳 *Wan woo yuen heun* "In civil and military affairs, at the summit of merit." The latter of these is still lying in the room immediately behind, which bears its ancient designation on a tablet fixed to the rafters, 瀼西草堂 *Jang se tsaou tang* "Cottage of the dewy west." Two other of the apartments were named 東皋草堂 *Tung kaou tsaou tang*, "East bank cottage," and 春及堂 *Chun ke tang*, "Spring advent hall." There is nothing left now even to identify the situation of these. About a quarter of a mile to the south, is the place of sepulture, known familiarly to the natives as the Privy Councillor's tomb. A crescent shaped mound in the usual Chinese style, standing in an open field, encloses five little hillocks, indicating as many interments. The centre one, which is higher than the others, contains the mortal remains of the once famous Seu, which were deposited here in 1634 by permisdants. In front of the tomb, is a double row of figures in stone, extending for a considerable distance, representing sheep, horses, and different nondescript animals, having formerly stood sentry at the two sides of a road leading to the grave, but they are now mostly overturned or buried in the earth. The line is terminated by the ruins of a sculptured stone archway, now all thrown down and dismembered, while at a still greater distance are two massive pieces of masonry, pointing out the entrance to the path.

The memorial gateway in the city, before mentioned, was erected by order of Tsung-ching in 1636, by the authorities of Shanghae, the work being overlooked and expedited by the grandsons of Seu. The face is divided into two compartments, the upper one containing the inscription:—

"Senior M.A. in 1598, Doctor in 1605, Honorary Member of the Institute, Illustrious High Statesman, Pillar of the State, Guardian to the Prince Royal, President of the Board of Rites, and High Chancellor of the Privy Council."

On the lower panel is the following inscription:—

"Seu Kwang ke, having been appointed by the emperor, Imperial Reader and Genealogist, and having received the posthumous title of Secondary Guardian, with the epithet of Wan-ting, his Imperial Majesty has further conferred upon him the titles of Illustrious Statesman, Guardian to the Prince Royal, President of the Board of Rites, and High Chancellor of the Privy Council."

Within the precincts of the Confucian Temple, on the west side of the inner or Halberd Gate is the 鄉賢祠 *Heang heen sze* "Chapel of the provincial Sages." In this small building, is a commemorative tablet for the spirit of "Seu Kwang-ke, High Chancellor of the Privy Council, with the posthumous title of Royal Guardian, and the epithet Wang-ting." There is another tablet for his son "Seu Ke, Under Private Secretary."

On the east side of the principal temple of the same edifice, stands the 明倫堂 *Ming lun tang*, "Hall of those who have illustrated the relations of society." Above the chief seat on the east side, a tablet is suspended with two large characters 宰相 *Tsae seang*, "Prime minister." A smaller inscription by the side states that this is to the honour of "Seu Kwang-ke, High Chancellor of the Privy Council, during the reign of Tsung-ching of the Ming dynasty."

Several of the relatives and descendants of Seu Kwang-ke are commemorated with distinction in the native annals. Among others, the following are selected as natives of Shanghae.

陳于階 Ching Yu-keae was married to the sister of Seu Kwang-ke, and towards the end of the reign of Tsung-ching, held office in the Imperial Astronomical Board; being afterwards appointed Director of the Board of War. When he heard the news of the capture of Nanking by the Manchus, he hanged himself, in consequence of his attachment to the Ming dynasty. His servant Sung Tseen, after seeing his body respectably disposed of, followed his master's example. In the 40th year of Kien-lung, Ching was appointed a place among those who had died for their country, with the posthumous epithet 節愍 Tsieh-min. His tablet now stands in the 忠義祠 *Chung-e-tsze*, Chapel of the faithful, outside the north-west corner of the Confucian temple.

Besides the three grandsons already mentioned, there were two others, Urh-luh and Urh-mih.

徐爾路行之 Seu Urh-luh Hing-che, the son of Seu Ke, was born in the year 1604, and having displayed great merit, attained the degree of 貢生 *Kung sang*, Senior B. A., in 1655, being afterwards appointed to the office of 知縣 *Che hien*, Mayor. In 1675, having attained the age of 70, he was placed upon the list of those who receive the emperor's bounty on account of old age.

徐爾默舍之容菴 Seu Urh-mih Shay-che Yung-gan, the son of Seu Ke, attained the degree of 庠生 *Seang sang* B.A., and was also appointed Under Private Secretary, but not having entered upon the duties of office, when the dynasty was changed, he retired to private life. The "Six memoirs on the book of Odes," which Kwang-ke had left in unfinished state, was completed and published by Urh-mih. He also arranged and prepared for publication, the "Essays on the Book of Odes" by Kwang-ke, the same being revised by 徐以嘉 Seu E-kea, 徐以 Seu E-na, 徐以性 Seu E-sing, 徐以慎 Seu E-shin, and 徐以恪 Seu E-kŏ, five great-grandsons. The five grandsons are said to have been all remarkable for their literary acquirements, but Urh-mih far outstripped the others.

徐學柄王馭 Seu Heo-ping Wang-yu, the son of 徐以濟 Seu E-tsze and youth in study, together with his brothers 徐國城 Seu Kwo-ching and 徐世居 Seu She-keu, at the family dwelling in Tae-king-fang. In 1696, he obtained the degree of M.A., and in 1705, that of Doctor; after which he successively obtained the appointments of "Honorary Member of the Institute," "Examiner of the National Institute," and lastly "Imperial Historiographer," in fulfilling the duties of which office, for more than ten years that he lived in the capital, he associated with no one; even his colleagues in office scarcely ever saw his face. The records of that period speak of him in the loftiest terms. His tomb is at Tsaou-ho, about eight miles south of Shanghae, in conjunction with that of his father, who received the posthumous title of *Ching-sze-lang*. His name is recorded in the Ming-lun-tang, both in the list of M.A.s, and in that of the Doctors.

Among the female descendants, perhaps the one most worthy of being commemorated is Heu-sze, the granddaughter of Kwang-ke, who received baptism under the name of Candida. Having been bereft of her partner in the prime of life, she gave herself to the promotion of the cause of Christianity; and having provided the necessary funds for the marriage of her eight children, she devoted the remainder of her property to the establishment of churches and the dissemination of Christian books. Among her other benevolent exertions, we are told that she established a foundling hospital, and a seminary for native preachers of the gospel. The fame of her good deeds having reached the emperor, he conferred on her the epithet of 淑女 *Shuh neu* "Virtuous woman," and presented her with a richly ornamented dress, which she sold for the purpose of applying the money to acts of charity. Her loss was bewailed by the poor as their mother, by the converts as their pattern, and by the missionaries as their best friend.*

萬氏 Wan-sze, was the wife of 徐以慥 Seu E-tsaou, the great-grandson of Kwang-ke, and was left a widow in 1661, at the age of 15, with an only son named 學相 Heo-seang, who afterwards become B.A. She retained her widowhood forty-one years, till her death in 1702, on which account, she is numbered among the famous women of Shanghae.

徐氏 Seu-sze, the wife of 王昊 Wang Haou, B.A., was the great-granddaughter of Kwang-ke, being accomplished in the arts of poetry and literature. When her husband died, she abandoned all literary pursuits, and applied herself diligently to spinning and weaving; her frugality being such, that she never tasted flesh, except at the time of the sacrifices. When her father and mother in law died, she lived a life of privacy, and died at the age of seventy-nine, having been a widow fifty-three years.

瞿氏 K'eu-sze, the wife of 徐學楫 Seu Heo-tsee, great-grandson of Kwang-ke. Her husband dying young, she took a vow of widowhood, and devoted her attention to the care of a sick mother-in-law, and rearing her only son 求懿 Keu-e. She lived a widow for more than forty years, and at her death, about 1730, the Mayor of Nan-hwuy conferred on her the epitaph 節孝可風 *Tsieh heaou ko fung*, "An imitable pattern of constancy and filial piety."

陶氏 T'aou-sze, the wife of 徐學權 Seu Heo-keuen, B.A., the great-great-grandson of Kwang-ke. Her husband dying in 1710, without offspring, when she was twenty-eight years old, she lived a widow for thirty-five years, till her death in 1745.

張氏 Chang-sze was betrothed to 徐文古 Seu Wan-koo, the great-great-grandson of Kwang-ke, but he died before their marriage took place; upon which occasion she wished to enter the Seu family; the mother of her betrothed however objected, but in the course of two years, both his father and mother dying, she joined the family at 21 years of age, and lived a life of celibacy till her death, which took place 22 years afterwards.

徐夫人 Seu-foo-jin, the great-great-granddaughter of Kwang-ke, was married to 喬光烈 Keaou Kwang-le. This man's family had been at one time wealthy, but was now reduced to the greatest straits, so that he was forced to depend upon the labour of her hands for his personal support. In all their distresses and privations, there was no interruption to their conjugal happiness; but worn down by the trials and hardships she had to endure, she died before reaching her fortieth year, leaving an only daughter. She is ranked among the exemplary women of Shanghae, on account of her virtues. Keaou Kwang-le afterwards rose to wealth and became governor of Honan.

宋氏 Sung-sze, the wife of 玉[illegible] Seu Yuh-chang, great-grandson of the grandson of Kwang-ke, who lived at the "Double Garden," outside the south gate of Shanghae. She was left a widow in 1749, at the age of 28, with two sons and a daughter, all very young, and it was only by means of a most sparing economy and great industry, that she was enabled, by the work of her own hands, to train up her family and pay funeral and marriage expenses. She died in 1795 at the age of seventy three, having been forty six years a widow. Her grandson 均洽 Keun-hea became B.A.

氏 Seu-sze, the great-granddaughter of the great-grandson of Kwang-ke, was married to 管二覌 Kwan Urh-kwang of Seu-kea-hwuy, who dying in 1773, left her a widow, at twenty two years of age. Her death is of recent occurrence, she having retained her widowhood.

李氏 Le-sze, the secondary wife of 懷祖 Seu Wae-tsoo, B.A. great-grandson of the great-grandson of Kwang-ke, who died in 1774, when she was twenty six years of age; whereupon she with the chief wife mutually vowed to live in widowhood till death, which took place at no very remote period.

顔氏 Yen-sze, the wife of 廣芳 Seu Kwang-fang, the great-great-grandson of the great-grandson of Kwang-ke, who lived at Seu-kea-tsih, was left a widow at the age of 22, before the birth of her first son 廷勳 Ting-heun, who afterwards purchased the rank B.A., and died in youth. Yen-sse retained her widowhood till her death, which took place in 1807, at the age of seventy eight.

There are, it is said about a hundred families, of the descendants of Kwang-ke at present, in and about Shanghae.

Uses of the Stillingia sebifera or Tallow Tree, with a notice of the Pe-la or Insect-wax of China. By D. J. Macgowan, M.D., *Corresponding Member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.*

(From the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Vol. VII.)

(Concluded from No. 80.)

The process for pressing the oil, which is carried on at the same time, remains to be noticed; it is contained in the *kernel* of the nut, the sebaceous matter, which lies *between* the *shell* and the *husk*, having been removed in the manner described. The kernel and the husk covering it are ground between two stones, which are heated to prevent clogging from the sebaceous matter still adhering. The mass is then placed in a winnowing machine, precisely like those in use in Western countries. The chaff being separated, exposes the white oleaginous kernels, which, after being steamed, are placed in a mill to be mashed. This machine is formed of a circular stone-groove, twelve feet in diameter, three inches deep, and about as many *wide*, into which a thick solid stone-wheel, eight feet in diameter, tapering at the edge, is made to revolve perpendicularly by an ox harnessed to the outer end of its axle, the inner turning on a pivot in the centre of the machine. Under this ponderous weight, the seeds are reduced to a mealy state, steamed in the tubs, formed into cakes, and pressed by wedges in the manner above described: the process of mashing, steaming, and pressing being repeated with the kernels likewise.

The kernels yield above thirty per cent. of oil. It is called *Tsing-yu*, sells for about three cents per pound, answers well for lamps, though inferior for this purpose to some other vegetable oils in use. It is also employed for various purposes in the arts, and has a place in the Chinese Pharmacopœia, because of its quality of changing grey hair black, and other imaginary virtues. The husk which envelopes the kernels, and the shell which encloses them and their sebaceous covering are used to feed the furnaces; scarcely any other fuel being needed for this purpose. The residuary tallow-cakes are also employed for fuel, as a small quantity of it remains ignited a whole day. It is in great demand for chafing dishes during the cold season, and finally, the cakes which remain after the oil has been pressed out are much valued as a manure, particularly for tobacco fields, the soil of which is rapidly impoverished by the Virginian weed.

Artificial illumination in China is generally procured by vegetable oils, but candles are also employed by those who can afford it, and for lanterns. In religious ceremonies no other material is used. As no one ventures out after dark without a lantern, and as the gods cannot be acceptably worshipped without candles, the quantity used is very great. With an unimportant exception, the candles are always made of what I beg to designate as vegetable stearine.

When the candles, which are made of dipping are of the required diameter, they receive a final dip into a mixture of the same material and insect-wax, by which their consistency is preserved in the hottest weather. They are generally colored red, which is done by throwing a minute quantity of alkanet root *(Anchusa tinctoria*, brought from Shangtung*)* into the mixture. Verdigris is sometimes employed to dye them green. The wicks are made of rush coiled round a stem of coarse grass, the lower part of which is slit to receive the *pin* of the candlestick, which is more economical than if put into a socket. Tested in the mode recommended by Count Rumford, these candles compare favorably with those made from spermaceti, but not when the clumsy wick of the Chinese is employed. Stearine candles cost about eight cents the pound.

Prior to the thirteenth century, bees' wax was employed as a coating for candles, but about that period the white wax-insect was discovered, since which time that article has been wholly superseded by the more costly but incomparably superior product of this insect. It has been described by the Abbé Grossier, Sir George Staunton and others, but those accounts differ so widely amongst themselves, as well as from that given by native authors, as to render further inquiry desirable. From the description given by Grossier, Entomologists have supposed the insect which yields the *Pe-la*, or white wax, to be a species of *Coccus*. Staunton, on the contrary, describes it as a species of *Cicada (Flata limbala)*. As described by Chinese

tinct species which produce white wax, or that the insect Staunton saw was falsely represented as the elaborator of this beautiful material.*

This, like many other interesting questions in the Natural History of this portion of the globe, must remain unsolved until restrictions on foreign intercourse are greatly relaxed, or wholly removed. In the mean time, native writers may be consulted with advantage. It is from the chief of these, the Puntsau and the Kiangfangpu, two herbals of high authority, the subjoined account has been principally derived.

The animal feeds on an evergreen shrub or tree, *Ligustrum lucidum*,† which is found throughout Central China, from the Pacific to Thibet, but the insect chiefly abounds in the province of Sz'chuen. It is met with also in Yunan Hunan and Hupeh. A small quantity is produced in Kinhwa, Chehkiang province, of a superior description. Much attention is paid to the cultivation of this tree; extensive districts of country are covered with it, and it forms an important branch of agricultural industry. In planting, they are arranged like the mulberry in rows about twelve feet apart, both seeds and cuttings are employed. If the former, they are soaked in water in which unhusked rice has been washed, and their shells pounded off. When propagated by cuttings, branches an inch in diameter are recommended as the most suitable size. The ground is ploughed semi-annually, and kept perfectly free from weeds. In the third or fourth year they are stocked with the insect. After the wax or insect has been gathered from the young trees, they are cut down, just below the lower branches, about four feet from the ground, and well manured. The branches which sprout the following season are thinned and made to grow in nearly a perpendicular direction. The process of cutting the trunk within a short distance of the ground, is repeated every four or five years, and as a general rule, they are not stocked until the second year after this operation. Sometimes the husbandman finds a tree, which the insects themselves have attained, but the usual practice is to stock them, which is effected in spring with the nests of the insect. These are about the size of a "fowl's head," and are removed by cutting off a portion of the branch to which they are attached, leaving an inch each side of the nest. The sticks with the adhering nests are soaked in unhusked-rice water for a quarter of an hour, when they may be separated. When the weather is damp or cool, they may be preserved in jars for a week, but if warm they are to be tied to the branches of the trees to be stocked without delay, being first folded between leaves. By some the nests are probed out of their seat in the bark of the tree, without removing the branches. At this period they are particularly exposed to the attacks of birds, and require watching.

In a few days after being tied to the tree, the nests swell, and innummerable white insects, the size of "nits," emerge, and spread themselves on the branches of the tree, but soon with one accord descend towards the ground, where, if they find any grass, they take up their quarters. To prevent this the ground beneath is kept quite bare, care being taken also that their implacable enemies, the ants, have no access to the tree. Finding no congenial resting place below, they re-ascend, and fix themselves to the lower surface of the leaves, where they remain several days, when they repair to the branches, perforating the bark to feed on the fluid within.

From "nits" they attain the size of "*Pediculus homi.*" Having compared it to this the most familiar to them of all insects, our authors deem further description superfluous. Early in June the insects give to the trees the appearance of being covered with hoar frost, being "*changed into wax*," soon after this they are scraped off, being previously sprinkled with water. If the gathering be deferred till August, they adhere too firmly to be easily removed. Those which are suffered to remain to stock trees the ensuing season, secrete a purplish envelope about the end of August, which at first is no larger than a grain of rice, but as incubation proceeds, it expands and becomes as large as a fowl's head, which is in spring, when the nests are transferred to other trees, one or more to each, according to their size and vigor, in the manner already described.

On being scraped from the trees the crude material is freed from its impurities, probably the skeleton of the insect, by spreading it on a strainer, covering a cylindrical vessel, which is placed in a cauldron of boiling water, the wax is received into the former vessel, and on congealing is ready for market.

The *Pe-la* or white wax, in its chemical properties, is analogous to purified bees' wax, and also spermaceti, but differing from both, being, in my opinion, an article perfectly SUI GENERIS. It is perfectly white, translucent, shining, not unctuous to the touch, inodorous, insipid, crumbles into a dry inadhesive powder between the teeth, with a fibrous texture, resembling fibrous felspar: melts at 100° fah.; insoluble in water, dissolves in essential oil, and is scarcely affected by boiling alcohol, the acids or alkalies.

The aid of analytical chemistry is needed for the proper elucidation of this most beautiful material.‡ There can be no doubt, it would prove altogether superior in the arts to purified bees' wax. On extraordinary occasions, the Chinese employ it for candles and tapers. It has been supposed to be identical with the white wax of Madras, but as the Indian article has been found useless in the manufacture of candles, (Dr. Pearson, Philosophical Transactions, vol. 21) it cannot be the same. It far excels also the vegetable wax of the United States *(Myrica cerifera)*.

Is this substance a secretion? There are Chinese who regard it as such: some representing it to be the *saliva*, and others the excrement of the insect. European writers take nearly the same view, but the best authorities expressly say that this opinion is incorrect, and that the animal is changed into wax. I am inclined to believe the insect undergoes what may be styled aceraceous degeneration, its whole body being permeated by

the peculiar product in the same manner as the *Coccus cacti* is by *carmine*.

It costs at Ningpo from 22 to 35 cents per pound. The annual product of this humble creature in China cannot be far from 400,000 pounds, worth more than Sp. Drs. 100,000.

Ningpo; *August*, 1850.

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* A few particulars regarding the Himalayah wax-insect *(Flata limbata)*, by Capt. Hutton, are published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. xii. After alluding to Sir Geo. Staunton's and the Abbé Grossier's account of the wax-yielding insect of China, and to various authorities, Capt. Hutton observes;—"From all these statements, therefore, we arrive at the positive conclusion, that as this deposit [the deposit of *F. limbata*] will neither melt on the fire *per se*, nor combine with oil, it cannot be the substance from which the famous white wax of China is formed; and we are led to perceive from the difference in the habits of the larva of *Flata limbata*, and that of the insect mentioned by the Abbé Grossier, that the wax is rather the produce of a species of *Coccus* than of the larva of *F. limbata*, or even of the allied *F. nigricornis*."—Eds.

† The Himalayah insect is not confined to a *Ligustrum*.—Eds.

‡ Some interesting particulars on this subject are contained in a Memoir in the Philosophical Transactions for 1848, by Mr. B. C. Brodie, entitled "on the Chemical nature of a Wax from China." Mr. Brodie states, that although in appearance the substance resembles stearine or spermaceti more than bees' wax, it comes nearest to purified *Cerin!* The *Comptes Rendus* for 1840, Tome x., p. 618, contains a communication by M. Stanislas Jullien on the China wax, and the insects which yield it. The wax insects are there stated to be raised from three species of plant, these are *Niu-tching (Rhus succedanea)*, *Tang-tsing (Ligustrum glabra)*, and the *Choui-kin*, sup-

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London, *Nov.* 21, 1851.—The general Produce Market has been again much depressed during the month, and prices have ruled lower. Tea has also been subjected to the same influences, and experienced the same results: Common Congou has been freely brought to market, with few buyers, and consequently lower rates have had to be accepted; the finest chops of late import have not gone off at the opening prices; and the medium kinds even, (upon which the chief consumption at present runs) have scarcely supported last month's quotations. The *Surprise* arrived ten days since, and her fine Congous have nearly all been placed upon the market; during the first few days upwards of 2,500 chests were sold; but since this scarcely any business has been done in them; while the tarry chops, in which class about half the shipment would rank, have at present been altogether rejected by the trade.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 18th instant, bringing dates from Canton to the 27th, and from Shanghai to the 13th September.

Two Public Sales have taken place since our last, viz., on the 30th October and 18th instant; the total quantity offered being 39,247 packages, of which, about 12,000 sold at and after the sale. The former, which occupied three days, on the whole passed heavily, common Congous suffered a slight decline, and of some of the fine ex *Stornaway*, offered, only one lot sold at 1*s.* 9*d.* Hyson, Imperial, and Scented Teas went rather lower. The latter passed with extreme flatness, the biddings in most cases being below the nominal rates, and the prices obtained for the small portion sold, did not materially alter quotations. Some common Tea, called Oolong, sold as low as 8½*d.* per lb. A public sale of Assam Tea was brought forward today, but not concluded; the part which passed auction sold briskly as usual at full prices.

At Liverpool the market has been very flat, and prices generally have given way whenever any large parcels were brought forward or sales pressed. Common Congous soonest showed weakness and decline: in medium and fine some business was done early in the month at the previous currencies, but lately there have been very few transactions, chiefly for want of buyers. At public sale some "tarry" Congou brought only 11*d.* per lb., and all Greens sold were at lower rates.

The arrivals have been four vessels at this port, but none at the outports.

On comparing prices with those ruling on the 22d October, we find a reduction of ½*d.* per lb. on common to fair Congous, but there is no alteration to quote in other sorts, although in several instances prices must be considered merely nominal.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted, on the 31st ultimo, to 45,582,000 lbs., against 36,864,000 lbs. on the 31st October, 1850.—*Wm. Jas. Thompson & Sons' Monthly Tea Circular.*

London, *Nov.* 22, 1851.—The market, which was very flat at the date of our last advice, has been marked by extreme depression since that period. Business has been limited to such transactions as the wants of the Trade rendered necessary; and as most descriptions have been freely offered, buyers have effected contracts on more favorable terms; this has been most evident in Ho-how and blackish leaf Congous, which had been held up to this time with some firmness. Operations in the new season's Congou have been marked by the prevailing flatness. Sales ex *Surprise* have been made at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.* for the best Chops, and others are offering at much lower rates. In common Congous very little has been doing, and last month's rates unattainable.

Prices Current, *Nov.* 21, 1851.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea,	0	6	a	0	7
Congou, ordinary to good ordinary,	0	8½	a	0	9½
but middling,	0	9½	a	0	10
rather blackish leaf,	0	10½	a	0	11
blackish leaf,	0	11½	a	1	1
Pekoe-kind,	1	2	a	1	9
Souchong, good ordinary to but middling,	0	9	a	0	11
middling to good middling,	1	2	a	2	0
Flowery Pekoe,	1	6	a	3	0
Caper,	0	10½	a	0	11
scented,	0	7	a	1	4
Orange Pekoe,			none.		
scented,	0	10	a	1	7
Twankay, good ordinary to but middling,	0	11	a	0	11½
middling to Hyson kind,	1	0	a	1	2
Canton kind,	0	8	a	0	9
Hyson Skin, ordinary to good ordinary,	0	9	a	0	10
but middling to middling,	0	11	a	1	1
Hyson, good ordinary,	1	1½	a	1	2
but middling,	1	3	a	1	6
middling to good middling,	1	8	a	3	4
Young Hyson,	1	2	a	3	0
Canton kind,	1	0	a	1	1
Imperial,	1	3½	a	2	0
Canton kind,			none.		
Gunpowder,	1	7	a	3	6
Canton kind,	0	7½	a	1	4

—*Richard Gibbs & Co.'s Monthly Circular.*

Gold in Australia.—We have read with much interest, some valuable papers on the subject of gold deposits, and of the formation and coursing of the gold strata on the globe. They are the production of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, a geologist of some note, who introduces a new theory in connection with the subject of the late discovery of gold in the South Pacific. In his opinion, there are four grand longitudinal ranges or lines of auriferous rock-formation, extending in equal distant meridians from each other, from pole. In speaking of the gold deposits in Australia, he says:

"In the first place, it is to be noticed that gold is one of the most universally distributed metals in rocks of a certain class, and that there is scarcely a river of any volume upon the face of the globe, in which it does not exist in small quantities, the sands and gravels of which will pay for washing, provided they yield 24 grains per cwt."

He is of the opinion that the auriferous region of Australia is very extensive, and corresponds in its meridians with the Ural and California Cordillera. As evidence he adduces the following fact never before mentioned;

"If we look at the globe we shall find that in longitude of about 149 degrees or 150 degrees east extends the middle or the meridian chain of Australia, paralleled by similar chains having similar axis in South and in West Australia. Exactly 90 degrees from the main Australia chain occurs the auriferous Ural in 60 degrees east, and exactly 90 degrees from the same chain occur the north and South auriferous mountains of California in 120 degrees west. The fourth quadrantal meridian falls along the Atlantic, between Brazil and Africa, both auriferous regions." And he adds:

"By personal survey, or by the assistance of numerous kinds friends who take an interest in my humble endeavours to advance the progress of science in this colony, I have had at one time or another under my hands, collections of rocks from almost every available locality between Cape Howe and New Guinea; and I am prepared with evidence, some of which will appear in the report I have been long preparing, (and which, but for the pressure of my more solemn engagements, would long ago have been ready for the press,) to show that what is now known of the Ural and the California Sierras may

LIBRARY NOTICE.

The Committee for the present year have ordered the following Newspapers and Periodicals, together with a monthly supply of New Books *from Smith Elder & Co.*

Shanghai, February 18th, 1852.

Newspapers:—*The Times,—The Examiner,—The Spectator,—The Economist,—Bell's Life in London,—Illustrated News,—Punch,—Athenæum.*

Periodicals:—*Edinburgh Review,—Quarterly Do.,—North-British Do.,—London & Westminster Do.,—British Quarterly Do.,—Blackwood's Magazine,—Fraser's Do.,—Sharpe's London Do.,—Household Words,—Art Journal,—Ladies' Companion, from Jany. 1,—Albert Smith's "the Month," The Daltons.*

Any Serials by *Dickens, Thackeray,* or other well known Authors.

Longevity in Oregon.—It appears that among other inducements to emigrate to Oregon is the no unimportant one of a prospect of long life. The following item we take from a late *New York Tribune*:—

"The oldest resident of Oregon is M. Revit, a Canadian Frenchman, who went to that country in 1805 in the company of the great American explorers Lewis and Clarke. He is in his 93rd year, and the Oregon newspapers say he is healthy, robust and active, bidding fair to outlive his hundredth. He is the next oldest man in the Territory, there being one other old inhabitant who approximates more nearly a centenarian."

There must indeed continue be no lack of Gold among our neighbors in California when their newspapers being to report it as shipped by the Ton. We clip the following from the *San Francisco Post*:—

"It would perhaps be as well, in mentioning the dust shipped by the steamers, in order to save figures, to use another form of expressian. The amount of gold dust shipped to the States by the last departure of steamers was 3½ Tons. An intelligent gentleman of our acquaintance estimates that the next steamers will take about 5 Tons."

The brig *Corcyra* of Singapore bound for Shanghae, came into the harbour on the 17th, with her ensign reversed and half mast. On being boarded by boats from H. M. S. *Hastings*, a report was made by the Captain, the substance of which was as follows:—

The mate having given an order to one of the seamen, and having been disobeyed, struck the man, who drew his knife and stabbed him. Five more of the crew (Malays, we suppose) forthwith rushed upon the mate, wounded him severely, and then threw him overboard. The Captain unsuccessfully endeavoured to rescue him; but having put the six men in irons, he made the best of his way to this place, and handed them over, charged with being concerned in the murder, to the Police authorities, who have been making the usual investigations previous to committing the prisoners for trial. We should like to know the nature and extent of the provocation; for unless it were greater than now stated, it does not seem sufficient to have instigated others of the crew to take such signal vengeance for what must be a common occurrence.—*China Mail, January 22.*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 9,	Oriental, (Am.)	*for*	Boston.
9,	Loopuyt, (Dut.)	,,	Hongkong.
10,	Audax,	,,	Hongkong.
12,	Nymph,	,,	Hongkong.
12,	Emily Taylor, (Am.)	,,	Hongkong.
18,	Antelope, (Am.)	,,	Hongkong.
19,	Mandarin, (Am.)	,,	New York.

◆

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Emperor of China, Sophie.
Liverpool.—Balmoral, Champion, and Old England.
Hongkong.—Iona, Island Queen, and Solide.

◆

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1851.

Long Pongees	56,300 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs	25,600 ,,
Sarsnets	6,000 ,,
Sorts	4,390 ,,
Total Pieces	92,600

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TABLE
Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1851.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
Total,	4,219,457-7-0-4	62,205-0-0-0	4,281,662-7-0-4

TABLE
Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on American Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1849 a 1851.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1849,	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850,	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851,	402,702-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
Total,	693,407-4-9-7	14,281-9-0-0	707,689-3-9-7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 16	Contest	H M B		Hon. J. Spencer	Ningpo			
,, 18	Pedlar	B. brig	193	Whittem	Sydney	Dec. 11	San. wood	Russell and Co.
,, 18	Royal Sovereign	B. schr	204	Thomas	S. S. Islands		Rice, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 18	Antelope	A. bark	375	Potter	Hongkong	San. wood	Russell & Co.
,, 19	Mandarin	A. ship	776	Stoddard	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 19	Sea Witch	A. ship	907	Fraser	New York *vid* [Whampoa	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Passengers—per *Antelope,* Rev. Mr. Washburn, Mrs. Nye, Miss Nye, Mr. & Mrs. Munro, Miss Lindsay.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,482,012	313,467	3,284	2,740
Old England,	Liverpool	......	,, 24	2,900,550	97,300	892	..
Sophie,	London	......	Nov. 11	716,500	99,065	437	100
Balmoral, (*vid* Hongkong)	Liverpool	......	,, 13	2,821,469	94,728	..	..
Geelong,	London	......	,, 20	1,354,106	346,847	2,546	..

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Arche d'Alliance	2	Feb. 8	Fr ship	312	Casalis	D. Remi.	Sing. and Bat.	Early
Cathaya	613	Jan. 31	B. ship	407	Baillie	Rathbones, W. & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Heber	196	Jan. 31	A. ship	434	Patterson	Smith, King & Co.	London	To-day
Inca	197	Feb. 9	A. bark	376	Wiley	Augustine Heard & Co.		
India	616	Feb. 9	B. ship	573	Ritchie	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	Early
John Bright	612	Jan. 30	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
Mangosteen	615	Feb. 6	B. bark	383	Homen	Turner & Co.		
Niagara	611	Jan. 30	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King & Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Early
Pedlar	617	Feb. 16	B. brig	193	Whittem	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Royal Sovereign	618	Feb. 18	B. schr	204	Thomas	Russell and Co.		
Ruby	610	Jan. 28	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sidney	614	Jan. 28	B. schr	184	Tornhill	Lindsay & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	405	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	256	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	230	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk, Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	227,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	269,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	...	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,093	..	137,602	228,807	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,959	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,062,406	295,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Nankeens Boxes*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Bales*
July Total—In 10 Vessels,																5,004,425	2,923					145
Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,																3,264,832	2,870			1	3 pkgs.	6
Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,																3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,																4,880,027	2,850					95
Nov. ,, —In 7 ,,																3,112,493	2,396		13			41
Dec. ,, —In 5 ,,																2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza.	255	London													193,568	252					

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Total Pounds	*Silk Pieces*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods*
Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,				429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,500	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	992,800	1,490,300				
Sept. ,, —In 4 ,,				280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,				515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,325,800	3,169,400	1,130	70		
Nov. ,, —In 6 ,,															3,351,400		83	11.94	
Dec. ,, —In 6 ,,															3,423,913			15.99	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York												591,000				
,, 21	Raduga (*vid* Batavia.	586	Boston												128,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yng. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel																397,792		
Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,																1,147,152		
Nov. ,, —In 3 ,,																451,628		
Dec. ,, —In 3 ,,																432,091	2 cases	1 case

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													505,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													235,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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Agents,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]